

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

About the same time that the Georgia Senate has rejected the "reconstruction" resolutions of Mr. Ezzard and substituted therefor a loyal series of sound and patriotic resolutions, renewing to her Confederate sisters the pledge of fealty and devotion upon the part of Georgia, Mr. Henry, a Senator from Tennessee in the Congress of the Confederate States, has introduced into the body of which he is a member, a declaration of principles which will meet the hearty approval of the good and true, men and women, of the Confederacy wherever they may be found. It was met and right that such a declaration should emanate from Congress at this time. It is in response to, and in aid of the late repeated announcement of President Davis, of the ready willingness of our Government to enter on negotiations whenever the enemy should be willing, on honorable terms, to meet us. This declaration now subjected to Congress for its action, is furthermore an ally of the President's message, in the assurance that it brings of the fixed resolve and firm determination of the people of this Confederacy not to falter nor weaken in the struggle for independence, until the great right of self-government is fully established.

Such an expression is in the right time. Just before the late Presidential election in the United States, Seward had paid another visit to his village of Auburn, and there in an address made for electioneering purposes, had ventured the prediction that the re-election of his man Lincoln would be followed by terror and consternation throughout the Confederacy, they to be succeeded in their turn by the prostration of our people before the throne, and their abject submission to the federal authority. In the style of easy assurance which is his wont, this minister of Lincoln, amid loud cheers, prophesied "that the evidences of their (our) exhaustion will appear immediately on the announcement of the election of Lincoln." Then, (said he) "messengers will come, addressed to Lincoln, the honored father of the American Nation," who will give utterance in the spirit of repentant prodigals to these humiliating confessions—"Father, Abraham, we have sinned before God and against our brethren; we repent our error; we disown and offer up the traitors who have led us into crime. Extend your protection over us, and give us once more peace and communion at our altars and our firesides."

Without doubt, Seward had more rational basis for this prediction than for all the base prophecies that he had previously uttered. He had seen the writings of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens; had heard from Commissioner Bayler, the confidential recipient of their sentiments, the opinions in which they were in the habit of indulging, and he looked not without reason to the almost ripe fruit of submission ready to fall from those vines. But he, his hearers, his associates in crime, and his race generally, are doomed to another disappointment. The resolutions of Henry, republished with the same fire of liberty which burned in the heart of his namesake of immortal memory, are a contradiction and a defiance which will startle the Yankee nation from their repose upon the bed of error, and teach them again, that a proud and intellectual people, defending the right, will never swerve until their right is made good.

The principles conveyed in these resolutions are bold and well spoken. What they say of the action of 1776, they say in unmistakable language. Whenever Gov. Brown, Mr. Stephens and their associates who wish to "conciliate and compromise"—who wish to put an end to "this unnatural war"—who "deprecate hostilities with our brethren," have alluded to the principles of 1776, they have covertly hinted at something less than independence. Mr. Henry too, takes for his topic the era of 1776. He quotes largely from the most celebrated document of that period. He gives it by name—the "Declaration of American Independence"—and he announces that the principles of self-government therein inculcated, upon which the United Colonies dissolved connection with Great Britain, are precisely the same principles which induced the Confederate States "to sever the bond of that political union which connected them with the people and government of the United States." In both cases the object being to rid of an absolute tyranny and to establish a form of government most likely to effect the safety and happiness of the people.

After fortifying himself upon a rock, Mr. Henry, through his resolutions, invokes from Congress the expression of the readiness of our government to open negotiations—to establish a permanent and honorable peace between the Confederate States and the United States, upon the basis of the separate independence of the former. And here is the striking dissimilarity between this offer of negotiation, and those habitually set up by Brown & Co. After such distinct and proper announcement, what other conclusion could be expected, than that presented by the remaining resolutions—that we should again proclaim to the world our unalterable determination to be free, and that we do not abate one jot of our high resolve to die freemen, rather than to live slaves—that we accept the gage of battle thrust upon us by the re-election of Lincoln, and leave the result to the righteous arbitration of Heaven.

tion of Lincoln, and leave the result to the

That this sacred cause of defending our homes, our wives and daughters, our country and our liberties, we will make the business of our lives, putting forth the energy and manhood of the nation.

Congress will pass these resolutions with enthusiasm. They will resound through the land like the swell of the clarion, thrilling as the "wind of the Paladin's horn" which woke Fontarabian echoes. They will touch responsive chords in the hearts of the faithful people, and wide spread and universal will become the sentiment of inflexible purpose.

Legislative Summary.

The election of officials still continues in the General Assembly. Yesterday Messrs. Moore and Phillips were chosen Engraving Clerks, Mr. R. H. Battle, Auditor, and Gen. C. H. Brogden, re-elected Comptroller.

In the Senate, some strong resolutions, denunciatory of negro emancipation or military service, were brought forward by Mr. Odum, and ordered to be printed.

In the House, two new members, Messrs. Flynt of Stokes, and Faucett of Alamance took their seats. The Standing Committees were announced and notice given that Messrs. Faison and Rogers' election would be contested.

A bill to advance \$700,000 to the Florence and Fayetteville R.R., and one to authorize an assistant county relief commissioner, were introduced; and the bill to pay expenses of the Supreme and Superior Court Judges was discussed.

From Petersburg.

The Petersburg Express of Monday, (the latest received) says the enemy attempted to regain their lost picket lines recently taken by Gen. Pickett, but were signally repulsed. Some skirmishing took place in front of our cavalry lines on the extreme right, on Saturday. The enemy was driven back after a slight show of resistance, and soon became quiet.

It is believed that Grant is collecting his forces on our right preparatory to making another forward movement in that quarter.

One corps of Sheridan's army is believed to have reached City Point, and this constitutes the bulk of reinforcements sent to Grant, unless he has been strengthened by new levies, and men who have been performing garrison duty at the North. When the Valley campaign is ended, Sheridan may spare a few more thousand troops to assist military operations there.

A most amusing, and at the same time satisfactory incident, occurred in front of Wright's brigade, just to the left of the Weldon Railroad, on Saturday morning, an hour or two before day. A report was brought in that the enemy was advancing at that point and the men were called to arms at once. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-two fine beavers—until that moment Yankee property. They had evidently strayed or deserted from the Yankee herd, or perhaps came in search of those recently captured by Gen. Hampton on the banks of the James.

They got lost on the way, and were wandering between the two armies, coming in the direction of Petersburg, when they were discovered by our pickets. The sudden discharge of musketry in their front, and the probable wounding of one or two, frightened the creatures, and caused them to dash forward.

Western North Carolina.

We learn from the last Asheville News, that the Yankees recently made a raid into Cherokee county, but were met and driven back by Captain Welch's command, with a loss of five or six men killed. Captain W. lost one man.

We also learn from the same source, that the notorious Kirk, with four or five hundred men, has been on Big Creek, Tenn., near the State line, for two or three weeks, threatening to make a raid in the direction of Asheville. Last week, however, about 60 of Osborne's scouts attacked him, and drove him 15 miles towards Knoxville, killing and capturing a considerable number.

DEATH OF A TRAITOR.—We learn from the Augusta papers, that W. B. W. Cobb, the member of Congress who was expelled a few days ago, was killed recently in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for some time past been consorting with the Yankees, and was not long since in Nashville. His Yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming out at his back, causing death.

THE KEY STONE.—Mr. Wm. B. Smith, who contemplates the issue in this city of the Key Stone, a monthly Masonic Magazine, informs us that the first number will be out by the time the Grand Lodge convenes here on the 6th of December, and desires all who wish to subscribe, to forward their names at once, in order to enable him to approximate as near as possible the number of copies to be issued. Orders may be left at the Southern Field and Firestone office, on Fayetteville street, where Mr. S. will be pleased to see all who feel an interest in this work.

NO NORTHERN MAIL.—We are again without any Richmond papers—Monday being the latest dates received. We are therefore unable to give any of the Congressional proceedings of this week, or other news from Richmond.

THE Bill introduced by Dr. Love, in the House of Commons, to repeal the Acts heretofore passed, exempting State officers, seems to have produced quite an excitement with our neighbor of the Conservative, who appears to think the "Governor, the heads of the several Departments and their subordinates, the Legislature and all its appendages, all the judicial and court officers of the State, and in fact, all who hold office under the State Government," are included; and one would suppose that our neighbor really thinks that on the passage of Dr. Love's bill, the State officers, from the highest to the lowest, would be at the mercy of the enrolling officers. Concurring in this dread opinion, our neighbor sees the foreshadows "of that restless, disorganizing spirit which contributed largely to the breaking up of the old Government." Really there is not a particle of harm in Dr. Love's bill. It is as innocuous as a still born babe. If all the exemptions are repealed, the State officers may still flee to the cover of the Governor's certificate that they are necessary, and they are immediately protected by act of Congress; and indeed, without the Legislative protection or the Governor's certificate, State officers repose on beds of down—nearly made up by the Supreme Court—from the Governor down to a Pump Contractor—all are secure. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, there is left no mode of reaching the able-bodied young men who are stored away in snug places, as State officers, unless the majority of the Legislature will adopt the suggestions of this journal, and abolish such offices as may be for the moment dispensed with, and re-appoint them with the qualification that they only shall be filled during the war by non-conscripts or disabled men.

But we have no hope of this. The majority of the Legislature have commenced the session with the same work of disrespect to the popular wishes, which made their predecessors odious. They proceed to manifest the same disregard of the necessities of the nation, and the same indifference to the obligations which rest upon it. The majority of the Legislature will know that the emergency requires all the available force of the nation, and that policy, justice and patriotism appeal to them to withhold no one from the service who is able to enter it. Yet, as far as we can see, they have not failed in one single one of the offices that has yet been filled, to elect some one within the conscript age and liable to duty.

The organs of the Conservative party are filled from day to day, with tirades upon the hardships of calling out the Senior Reserves, and taking farmers over forty-five years of age away from their crops; and yet these very Conservatives lose no opportunity of throwing over their young men the cover of office; and thus keeping out of service those within the conscript age, necessitates the draft upon the Senior Reserves.

The policy of this party, from the beginning, has been to throw the burden of this war on the farmers; and if the Adjutant General is required to furnish the list of the conscripted and the exempted, the public will see it.

Our neighbor would do well to deal a blow against this demoralizing and unpatriotic policy.

THE EXILE'S HOME.—This is the title of an institution established by the State of Georgia, to provide for the support of the women and children who have been driven from their homes. It has already between seventy-five and one hundred families in charge. Among them are only six men, all of whom are disabled. Looms, spinning wheels, and other facilities for self-support are being provided, and it is thought the Home will require only limited aid from the Treasury.

From Georgia.

We copy the following from the Augusta papers of Tuesday last, the latest to hand:

LATEST NEWS.—A gentleman who arrived in Augusta on the 21st, says Sherman's march down the Macon & Western railroad, was a faint. His infantry did not come South of Griffin, but from thence crossed the Ocmulgee east of Indian Springs and from thence is supposed to be marching to join the column moving down the Georgia railroad.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We are informed that Gen. Beauregard will be in Augusta to-morrow, 23d. A large body of troops is on the way from the West. Some of them, we are told, will arrive here in a few days.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered all the regulars in that State to rendezvous at Hamburg, in order to repel any attack that may be made on that side of the river, or to assist the forces on this side in case of necessity. A large force had arrived last night and some eight or ten thousand more, it is expected, will be on the spot soon. Orders were received here (Augusta) last night (20th) to prepare rations for some twenty thousand regular troops which are on their way to this point.

A CHEERING MOVEMENT.

There has been a movement going on the past day or two, not exactly of the military order, which may not be out of place to mention here. The long faces which greeted one's gaze a few days since—no matter which way he went—have collapsed. Every one you meet now carries a cheerful visage—a good sign—Confidence is completely restored. Favorable news always has a happy effect.

FROM UP THE ROAD.

Intelligence was received last night by the passenger train on the Georgia Railroad, that our authorities had burned the bridge over the Oconee river, and the Yankee column, moving down the road, had diverged from it and was hastening to join the main body.

It is stated that the Yankees had a large wagon train with them, which was divided after leaving the Georgia Road, in order to sweep all supplies from the section within reach of the two routes taken. Scouts report them five brigades strong.

The bridge over the Oconee river has been burned by the Yankees. No troops crossed over this side, with the exception of a small body of cavalry, which was stationed on the hills near the river.

The rumor that the Court House and depot at Madison had been burned is correct. No other information has as yet been received of the movements or deeds of the invading force.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1864.

The committee appointed to draw up rules for the government of the Senate, reported in favor of the adoption of those in use during last session; which report was concurred in.

The committee on the election of two Engraving Clerks, reported the whole number received 81, Mr. Dunn 67, Mr. Phillips 57, Mr. Hauke 41, Mr. Allison 26, Mr. Hill 16, Mr. Barham 6, Mr. Hillard 5, Mr. Taylor 2, Mr. Cooper 2, Mr. Phife 1. Seventy-six votes being necessary to an election, and Mr. Moore having obtained that number, was declared elected.

Mr. Odum of Northampton, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, "protesting against the policy of emancipation for public service."

WHEREAS, in the present gigantic war waged by a remorseless foe, it may become necessary to transfer white men to actual field service, who have not been bearing arms, but laboring in other department of the public service, and to supply their places by bringing into requisition a portion of the slave population of the country; therefore we, the Representatives of the people in the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, do, as individuals and in behalf of our constituents,

Resolved, 1st.—That we will furnish our full share of slave labor for any and all purposes where it can be made available for the defence of the country against our enemies.

Resolved, 2d.—Whilst we consider no sacrifice too great to be made for the overthrow of our invaders, and the independence of ourselves, yet we doubt the propriety of the policy favored by some, which would place arms in the hands of the slaves in any contingency.

Resolved, 3rd.—That we will ever oppose any and every attempt to inaugurate a system of liberating slaves in consideration of any public service to be rendered, or for any other cause, present or future; and believing that slavery is the normal condition of the negro, we pledge ourselves to defend it in practice and in theory, as long as we can raise an arm or utter a word.

Resolved, 4th.—That his Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate then went into the election of a third Engraving Clerk, with the full wing results, Mr. Phillips 80, Mr. Dunn 62, Mr. Hill, 2; Mr. Phillips elected.

On motion, the Senate went into a joint election for Auditor of Public Accounts, and Comptroller, Mr. R. H. Battle was elected Auditor; and Mr. C. H. Brogden re-elected Comptroller. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1864.

On meeting, the House adopted for its governance substantially the same rules as prevailed during last session.

Messrs. Flynt of Stokes, and Faucett of Alamance, new members, appeared and were duly qualified.

The standing Committee of the House were then announced as follows:

Judiciary—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Frison, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

Claims—Messrs. Vann, Gibbs, Smith of Johnson, Russ, Patterson, Boyd, W. J. Headen, Grier, Isbell, Wheeler and Reinhardt.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Duke, Cobb, Murrell, Russell, Allison, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Allison, Lyle and Faison.

Education—Messrs. Henry, Best, Crawford of Wayne, Haines, Davis of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton and Bryan.

Agriculture—Messrs. Perkins, Outterbridge, C. Perkins, Simmons, Little, Alford, Stroud, Harris, Shipn, Johnson, Brown of Madison, and Davis of Halifax.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford of Rowan, McMillan and Love.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Haines, Henry, Carter, Murphy, Person, Fowle, McGeehe, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

The Committee on election of Engraving Clerks reported the election of Mr. M. J. Moore.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, introduced a bill to aid the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company, and proposing, on the payment of \$250,000 into the capital stock, to furnish \$700,000 on the part of the State, regulating election of directors, etc. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Shober of Rowan, a bill to provide for the appointment of an Assistant County Commissioner, to assist in affording relief to soldiers' families.

The Speaker stated that he had received two communications, one relative to the contest of Mr. Faison, of Duplin, election, by Mr. B. B. Houston, and the other that of Mr. Rogers of Northampton, by Mr. Colvert.

Mr. Love's bill to abolish the law making State exemptions, was then taken up, read a second time, and referred.

The bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, while in the performance of their duties, was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Shepherd, the introducer of the bill, proceeded at some length to show the extreme necessity for its passage; stating that so small a compensation as three thousand dollars per annum was so entirely insufficient, as to force a Judge to consume during his incumbency the fruits of all his savings in prior years. It was his opinion, too, that exclusive of the influences of Christianity and social organization, there was no power so promotive of happiness and prosperity in North Carolina, as a virtuous, learned, and independent judiciary. Some had hinted, that to give the Judges carte blanche for their expenses, would lead to abuse; but to him the mere character of our Judges was a sufficient answer to any such charge, and he was confident that nothing beyond the defrayment of their real charges would ever be asked by them. Then, too, our Judges were deprived by their position, of those opportunities others possessed, to add to their means, and he could not but think every consideration of justice and propriety required the passage of this bill.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, followed in advocacy of the bill, declaring it to be wrong that the State should not even pay the tavern bills of its highest Judges, and expressing his firm conviction of the utter improbability of the Judges taking any advantage of the proposed discretion to be left them.

Mr. Morrison of Robeson, would have no objection to the bill, if its provisions were extended to all salaried officers; but in its present form he could not sanction any such disposition.

tion as the one designed. As good and honest men as the Judges were in as much need of a like aid.

The bill was read a second time, but the House refused to suspend the rules to put it on its final passage.

The House then proceeded to the election of the third Engraving Clerk, when Mr. Phillips was elected.

On motion, an election was gone into for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, and for Comptroller, Mr. R. H. Battle being chosen to the former office, and Mr. C. H. Brogden re-elected to the latter.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, so much of the Governor's message as refers to the subject of Home Guards, conscriptions and exemption, be referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Military Affairs. Adjourned.

ADIEU—TO HATTIE.

"Tis sad to part with those we love,
When soon we hope to meet again;
And oft the sunshine of a smile,
Conceals the tears we scarce refrain.

But when we fear to meet no more,
Till Death shall fold us in his arms,
Our tears are turned to anguished sighs,
And Hope flies, chased by fell alarms.

But why should fear possess the souls
Of those who trust in Jesus' love;
His blood's a balm for all our woes;
We'll meet again in realms above.

TANK.
Kittrell's Springs, Nov. 24, 1864.

OBITUARY.

"He liveth in our hearts."
Died, in Shelby, N. C., on November 6th, 1864, in the 29th year of his age, Wm. H. Hox, Co. F, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

"Soldier rest; thy warfare's o'er,
Sleep, sleep that knows no breaking;
Dreams of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

New Advertisements.

DYE STUFF.

Just received a supply of Madder, Spanish Indigo, Cochineal and Ext. Logwood at PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.
Nov 25-31st-wit

TANNER'S OIL.

20 BBLs. No. 1 TANNER'S OIL FOR SALE BY P. F. PESCUD.
Nov 25-31st-wit

SALT PETRE.

A SMALL SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT P. F. PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.
Nov 25-31st-wit

10 KEGS SUP. CARB. SODA, FOR SALE BY P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH AND DESIRABLE MEDICINES,

RECEIVED THROUGH MY AGENTS AT WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON

EVERY WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY P. F. PESCUD.
Nov 25-31st-wit

CAROLINA BELLE,

REGISTERED IN QUALITY AND PRICE

BY THE SOUTHERN BELLE SNUFF, 2,500 pounds just received at P. F. PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.
Nov 25-31st-wit

KEROSENE OIL.

FORTY GALLONS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY P. F. PESCUD.
Nov 25-31st-wit

DURHAM'S SMOKING TOBACCO.

THREE BARRELS just to hand of very superior quality, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov 25-31st-wit

GREEN TEA.

A SUPPLY VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSO TEA, FOR SALE AT P. F. PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.
Nov 25-31st-wit

OLD ENGLISH BROWN WIND-SOR SOAP.

FIFTY-SIX DOZEN JUST RECEIVED AT P. F. PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.
Nov 25-31st-wit

WANTED.

I wish to purchase a SERVANT GIRL from 17 to 20 years old, a good Nurse and House-servant of a good disposition, and healthy. Address, THOMAS M. HOLT, Haw River P. O., N. C.

COTTON YARNS,

IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD. We will exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow or Lard, in large or small quantities, on very favorable terms, and at the highest cash price. Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO., Nov 25-31st-wit

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,

ON and after this date, all boxes which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignee, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES, Assistant Sup't.
Nov 25-31st-wit

TO BE RENTED FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Will be rented to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 2nd day of December next, at 11 a. m., all the property of the Roanoke Literary Society, situated in the town of Weldon, which it has been customary heretofore to rent, consisting of Store-Houses, Lodging Rooms, &c. Terms made known on that day.

A. B. PIERCE, J. T. SLEDGE, J. T. EVANS, Committee.
Weldon, Nov. 25, '64.—dtd

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24th, '64.

NOTICE SOLDIERS INVALID CORPS.

It has been decided by Gen. A. R. Lawton, Q. M. Gen., C. S. A., that soldiers of the Invalid Corps, reporting in accordance with Par. XI, General Orders No. 34, A. & I. G. O., at the expiration of every two months, to the highest Post Commandant, to draw pay, commutation, rations, &c., shall receive Government transportation for this purpose. Retired soldiers reporting at this Post can obtain transportation from their homes to Raleigh and return, on the order of Col. W. J. CLARK, Commandant.

W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. and P. Q. M.
Nov 25-31st-wit

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THREASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The evening Whig has the following postscript:—"Just before going to press, we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news, as it has reached us; but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The enemy are observing this as Thanksgiving day. All quiet. Our Quartermaster's Department is issuing full supplies of blankets and clothing, and our Commissary Department full rations of provisions. Our men are comfortable and in good spirits.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—Nothing of interest in the Senate during open session. The House was engaged until adjournment, in a discussion of the bill to prevent and punish any two or more persons who shall conspire to subvert or destroy the government of the Confederate States, or by force hinder, delay or prevent the execution of any law of said States.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the twenty-second received Gold at the first board in New York, two hundred and twenty-seven and three eighths. The Tribune has returns from all the counties in New York except Erie and St. Lawrence, giving a Union majority of 900. The same counties in 1860 gave a Republican majority of forty-one thousand. St. Lawrence this year gives Lincoln 7000 majority.

Grant passed through Baltimore on Tuesday. The Louisville Journal of Friday says a steady stream of soldiers is pouring to the front. Nothing else of interest.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—European advices of the 11th, say the bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to eight per cent. Liverpool cotton market buoyant with an advance one penny on American. Broadstuffs firmer.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Palmerston said he trusted that the contending parties in America would soon find it better to be reconciled than fight and that these disputes which have bedeviled the American continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mrs. ANN McMANOCK, will take place from the residence of Mr. T. H. Snow, to-day, at half after 3 o'clock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice in your issue of 19th inst., a communication from Lt. Col. Vanhook, 50th N. C. Troops, wishing to know if the remarks of Jon were intended to apply to him as the predecessor of Colonel Whitford at Plymouth. If Lt. Col. Vanhook is aggrieved, from the savor of personal reflection, he is assured that no such injustice was intended, as he was only in command for a few days—and thereby in the abstract, could not be considered as a predecessor. I have witnessed too often with admiration, the military talent of Lt. Col. V., to accuse him of a want of necessary vigilance in the discharge of his duty as an officer.

The communication, as Col. Vanhook asserts, was not written for the Progress, but was copied from the Confederate and ought to have been so stated by him.

With reference to the "closing up" of Wil-

mington, a